

REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1901

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

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See also Numerical List, page 3.

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD:

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1901, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,

*Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, October 15, 1901.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1901

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, October 15, 1901.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MULOCK,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report upon the general work of the Department of Labour, from its establishment in July, 1900, for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

**Organization of the Department.**

The department has been established under the authority of section 10 of the Conciliation Act, 1900, which received the Royal Assent on July 18 of that year. The section of the Act relating to the department is as follows :—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

The work of organizing the department was commenced almost immediately after the passing of the Act. Suitable office accommodation was secured in the Molson's Bank buildings, in close proximity to the parliament buildings and the offices of the other government departments, there being no available accommodation to be had in any of the departmental blocks. Necessary appointments were made, and by September 15, 1900, the first number of the *Labour Gazette*, the journal of the

Department of Labour, appeared. Since that date, the *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly, and as much of the work of the department has found expression in its pages, volume 1, which comprises the ten numbers published during the year ending June 30, 1901, is submitted herewith as a supplement to this report.

### Work of the Department.

For purposes of presentation, as well as to admit of more accurate description, the work of the department may best be considered under the following headings, which serve to indicate the nature of its operations :—

- I.—The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
- II.—The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.
- III.—The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March 1900, to secure to those employed on public work the payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.
- IV.—The administration of the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens.
- V.—The correspondence and other departmental work.
- VI.—The revenue and expenditure.

### I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In its relation to the work of the department, the *Labour Gazette* may be said to serve a two-fold purpose : in its character as a monthly publication, it supplies the latest information in reference to the general condition of the labour market in all parts of Canada, and conditions obtaining in particular trades, reviews the more important industrial events, and presents reliable accounts of subjects of current interest in matters of concern to labour ; it also presents in serial form special articles of a statistical and descriptive nature, and thereby obviates the necessity of publishing separately special reports or other blue-books, comprising within the pages of a single volume the information thus presented in a series.

### Reports of Local Correspondents.

To assist in the efficient carrying out of the first of these purposes, correspondents have been appointed in most of the cities of the Dominion. It is the duty of these correspondents to send a monthly report to the department on the condition of the labour market in their respective cities and districts ; to supply information in regard to particular trades, the more important industrial events, and other local information of interest to labour generally. It is also their duty to keep the department informed of the commencement and progress of industrial disputes which may arise within their jurisdiction ; to fill out forms with statistical and descriptive information in reference to economic conditions in their respective localities, as required by the department, and to discharge such other duties as may, from time to time, be required of them in connection with its work. The reports of correspondents, when received, are edited, and so presented as to preserve, as far as possible, a similarity of form and method from month to month. They are also made the basis of a résumé of the general condition of the labour market in the Dominion, though in

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the preparation of this summary the department also draws upon information which it has gathered from other sources.

At the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, there were twenty-six correspondents resident in the following cities :—Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Montreal, Que., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Belleville, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford, Ont., Guelph, Ont., Stratford, Ont., London, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Vancouver, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., Victoria, B.C., and Nanaimo, B.C. Their reports appear in the volume of the *Labour Gazette*.

Apart from the local interest which these reports may be expected to have, it will readily be seen that they contain information of the most useful sort, not only to members of the particular trades mentioned, but also to employers and employed generally. Opportunities of employment are brought to the notice of persons seeking employment ; and employers and employed alike are informed of the prevailing rates of remuneration and hours of labour, as well as other economic conditions obtaining in the trades and industries of their own and other localities. It is, therefore, not improbable that a more general equilibrium in the supply and demand of labour, with a consequent greater stability in the labour market, as well as a better understanding of its exact conditions may be thus brought about. It is also to be noted that, apart from its immediate purpose, the information contained in these reports when extended over considerable periods of time, will aid in determining the industrial growth of the country and the conditions of its industrial classes.

### Strikes and Lock-outs.

In the *Labour Gazette* will also be found a monthly review of trade disputes in all parts of the country, so far as it has been possible for the department to obtain information in regard to the same. For the sake of clearer and more graphic representation, the plan has been adopted of presenting these disputes from month to month in tabular form, classifying the information under particular heads, so that its significance may be readily grasped. The first of these tables appeared in the November number of the *Gazette*, and, since that time, other tables have followed without intermission. In addition, however, to the tabular statements of strikes and lock-outs, a descriptive account of the more important disputes has been given, and where the interest in a dispute might be regarded as general, it has been dealt with in a special article.

Whenever through its correspondents, the press, or otherwise, the department learns of a strike or lock-out in any locality, a communication is immediately addressed to the representatives of each of the parties to the dispute, with a request for an authoritative statement from them of the causes, results, and other particulars in reference to same. Blank forms setting forth the main points on which information is sought and return envelopes are supplied to the parties, and the returns received constitute the main source of information upon which the department's official record of the trade disputes of the month is based.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The following is a copy of the communication sent by the department to representatives of the parties to an industrial dispute, and of the blank forms which accompany this communication :—

Reference No.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ottawa,.....190..

.....  
.....  
.....

SIR,  
The *Labour Gazette* of the Department of Labour publishes, among other matters of importance to employers and workmen, a monthly record of trade disputes in Canada, and in order that its account may be as accurate and impartial as possible, request is made of interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in regard to the matter in dispute in so far as these are to be ascertained.

The department has been informed of a dispute in.....  
.....  
and that the matter is one of concern to.....  
.....

In accordance with the custom of the department, I inclose herewith two blank forms such as are sent to parties interested in trade disputes, and request that you will have the kindness to fill up one of these blanks immediately, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, together with such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest possible convenience to this department.

As soon as the dispute is terminated, please fill up and return the second blank form.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

Reference No.....

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality .....  
Trade or industry .....  
Firms or establishments involved.....  
.....  
Union or unions (if any) involved  
.....  
\*Cause or object of dispute  
.....

	Directly.	Indirectly.†
Number of firms or establishments affected.....		
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males, 21 years or over.....		
"    under 21 years ....		
Females, 21 years or over .....		
"    under 21 years .....		
Total.....		

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Date of commencement .....  
 Date of termination.....  
 \*Result.....  
 .....  
 \*Remarks .....  
 .....

.....  
*Signature of person supplying above  
 information.*

\*Continue on next page if necessary.

† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

It is a pleasure to record that the communications sent to parties to industrial disputes have, for the most part, received prompt attention, and elicited full replies from a large percentage of both employers and employees.

Where a difference, either as to cause or result, or other features, exists between the statements received from the two parties, this difference is noted in the official record given, in order that each party, so far as possible, may present to the public its own statement of its case. The tables are compiled from these returns and other sources, and so arranged as to give, by continuing the account from month to month, the trade disputes in chronological order for the year.

Apart from the immediate value of this statistical and descriptive record, as reflecting existing relations between employers and employed throughout the Dominion, and the consequent quiet or unrest of the labour world, the monthly account serves to draw attention in one locality to conditions in other localities of immediate concern to employers or employees, and at the same time to focus public attention on a matter which, owing to the close relationship and inter-dependence of individual trades and industries, may be regarded as of concern to the general public. In all countries where the industrial changes of the past century characteristic of the western world have made their way, and the machine régime has succeeded the tool régime in the economy of industry, the subject of trade disputes has been attracting the attention of economists and legislators alike. Being symptomatic of difficulties consequent upon the new order of industry, strikes and lock-outs are attracting attention everywhere, and many remedies are being proposed and attempted to remove these features of industrial strife. It is clear, however, that to be effective, such measures must have a direct bearing upon the exact nature of the adverse conditions which they are intended to meet, and a knowledge of such can only be satisfactorily had by a careful investigation of individual cases and a careful classification of their characteristics over a period of time. In compiling each month a list of the trade disputes in Canada and tabulating in some detail their more prominent features, the department has in view the larger work of furnishing satisfactory data for enlightened action in regard to this feature of the industrial situation. Whether the causes of industrial disputes are in their nature such as might be removed through legislative action of a particular kind, or, in their results, such as, on the whole, demand legislative enactment, regard being had to the possible embarrassments it might also bring, can only be known after an adequate classification of the actual differences arising in this country is made, and its significance rightly understood.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

It is with a view of serving intelligently this larger purpose that the greatest possible care has been taken in gaining accurate information as to the cause of the industrial disputes, the numbers affected, the loss of time experienced in consequence of them, and the results which have ensued. These tables, taken along with other information supplied by the *Gazette*, also serve to indicate the trend of certain of the movements current in labour circles, and the degree of success or failure attending them. From assurances received from both employers and employees, there is every reason to believe that the plan adopted by the department of communicating immediately with both parties to a dispute, and of publishing an official record of disputes, has had a real influence in deterring parties from hasty action preliminary to an open strike, and of helping to bring to a termination in some cases, either through a desire to avoid publicity or anxiety to escape the censure of public opinion, disputes which have already commenced.

### Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

In the second number of the *Gazette* was commenced a review of reports on industrial and labour questions. In this, as in other countries, public bodies are devoting considerable attention to the work of research along these lines, but much of the information gathered, whilst it is of the highest importance in supplementing the knowledge of existing conditions and influences, is lost to the public in consequence of the publication not being generally known, or because the part which is of special interest is submerged in the larger review. Not only do the departments of the Federal Government, in the course of their work, gather a vast quantity of material which has a direct bearing upon the economic, and, in particular, the industrial conditions of the country, but the departments of the several provincial governments are continually presenting reports, which, either in their entirety or in part, have to do with the status and well-being of the industrial classes in these provinces, and the progressive development of the provinces themselves. Moreover, the departments of the federal and state governments of other countries produce from month to month a vast amount of material relating to industrial conditions and experiences, which has a very direct bearing upon conditions in this country. Even to interested parties many of these publications remain entirely unknown, and the usefulness of much of the work undertaken in this country and abroad is consequently lost. The department has endeavoured to minimize this loss and to eradicate it where possible, by publishing reviews of such of these reports as may come to hand. They are necessarily brief reviews, because of the limitation of available space in the *Gazette*, but they are at least sufficient to attract attention to the nature of investigations being made and results obtained. During the year communication has been had with practically all of the public departments in English-speaking countries, and of the departments of the governments of Europe, which from time to time issue such publications: and, by arranging for an interchange of publications, this department has succeeded in securing for itself copies of their reports as they appear. These reports, both domestic and foreign, are reviewed upon receipt and subsequently catalogued among the documents relating to labour, which are being collected by the department for its library of indus-

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trial literature. They are thus available as works of reference, but in the meantime their existence and the nature of their contents have been made known through the columns of the *Gazette*.

**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.**

Another feature of the monthly issues of the *Gazette* has been a review of legal decisions affecting labour. This feature was introduced in the first number of the *Gazette*, and has been continued in all subsequent issues. An attempt has been made to bring together in one place all the decisions affecting employers and employed rendered in Canadian courts, and important decisions of the English courts, that both classes and those interested in industry generally, may be acquainted with the nature of the existing law and their rights and obligations thereunder. An effort is made to have this feature of the *Gazette* of current interest, by publishing, as soon as the official records are available, the report of the decisions given.

As a greater knowledge and better understanding of the law may rightly be presumed to secure to individuals the justice which it is intended to accord them, it is not unreasonable to expect that the publication of these decisions from month to month has a wholesome influence in acquainting both employers and employed with a fuller understanding of their respective rights and duties, and of the interpretation which the courts put upon these. Inasmuch as many of the decisions rendered are based on provincial law, and legislation of the several provinces presents differences as well as similarities, the investment of capital being as general as it is in all parts of the country, and the movement of labour from one part to another being more or less continuous, the importance of acquainting both investors and workingmen with the exact situation in all parts is, in this connection, not to be overestimated.

**Subjects of Current Interest.**

As illustrative of subjects of current interest which have been dealt with in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned :—

Rates of Wages in Canada.

Farm Labour in Ontario.

Workingmen's Savings.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration.

Settlement of Machinists' Strike on C.P.R.

Conciliation and Arbitration in Printing Trades.

Schedules of Cost of Living in Canada.

The Labour Difficulties at Valleyfield, Que.

Lock-out in the Boot and Shoe Industry, Quebec.

Trades Unions as Friendly Societies.

Conciliatory Measures as a Means of preventing Strikes.

Immigration into Canada in 1900.

Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration.  
The Toronto Printers' Agreement.  
Opportunities Offered Settlers in Canada.  
Fair Wages on Public Contract Work.  
British Columbia Mining Disaster.  
Labour Legislation, 1901.  
Quebec Trade Disputes Act.  
Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America.  
Nova Scotia Factories Act of 1901.  
Manitoba Legislation Affecting Labour, 1901.  
Legislation of Dominion Parliament Affecting Labour, 1901.

In regard to the second purpose of the *Labour Gazette*, that, namely, of publishing from month to month in serial form articles which taken together might conveniently, and in accordance with the conventional method, be dealt with in separate reports, special mention should be made of the statistical tables of rates of wages and other conditions in individual trades in Canada, and the articles on the Industries of Canada, and Labour Legislation in Canada, the preparation of which has constituted a main part of the work of the department.

### Statistical Tables of Rates of Wages, etc.

It has been the custom of bureaus and departments of labour in other countries to prepare special reports on the rates of wages prevailing in individual trades. The preparation of these reports occupies, not infrequently, one or several years, so that between the time at which the information is obtained and the time at which it is given to the public, a considerable interval elapses. Accurate information on the current rates of wages prevailing in individual trades and occupations being as important as any statistical information which it is possible for a department of labour to collect, the Canadian department commenced this work shortly after its establishment. Instead, however, of retaining any of the information until the whole was completed, it was thought that the *Labour Gazette* afforded a more satisfactory medium for its publication than a separate report. The *Gazette* offered this advantage, that the statistics could be made available almost immediately after being secured, and their usefulness enhanced from the fact that being presented by instalments with reference to particular trades, their existence to members of these trades was the more readily disclosed.

The series of statistical tables of the rates of wages and other conditions was commenced in the January number of the *Gazette*, with tables of wages and hours in the printing trade. These tables were followed by others in subsequent numbers of the *Gazette* dealing with wages and hours in the cigarmaking trade, in the several branches of the metal trades, and in some of the branches of the building trades, it being the intention to continue the series for the balance of those trades included within the building trades group, and statistics as to other trades, in the numbers of the *Gazette* to be issued during the next and succeeding fiscal years.

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The work of preparation of these tables has been very considerable, great care having been taken to obtain information from as many sources as possible, and to verify the returns received. Blank forms of schedules have been prepared in advance, and have been mailed to persons in all parts of Canada interested in the particular trade to which they related. These have been accompanied by a circular letter stating that the information was desired for publication, and was being sought in pursuance of section 10 of the Conciliation Act, which makes it the duty of the department to collect and publish, in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour. These blank forms and communications have been sent to employers, to employees, to secretaries of the interested trade unions, and to the official correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The number of communications sent has depended in each case upon the extent of the trade, and the sources available to the department for obtaining information as to the parties to whom such communications might be addressed. In the case of the building trades, for example, communications and blank schedules were sent to about 3,000 contractors in all parts of Canada, to the secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades, and to the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The following is a copy of the communications thus addressed and of the blank schedule forms which they contained. It will serve to indicate the method adopted by the department in gathering information for each of the several trades :—

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Ottawa, April 25, 1901.

SIR,—

The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and correct record of the rates of wages and hours of employment prevailing in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

It is intended to deal with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades in consecutive numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, and in order that the value of these statistics may be as great as possible, the department would be glad if you would kindly fill in on the inclosed schedule information in regard to the classes of labour mentioned in so far as they relate to the branch or branches of the building trades with which you are concerned.

The rates of wages and hours stated should be those current in your locality during the first week in May, 1901.

It would assist the department in making its information more complete, if you would, under the heading of 'Remarks,' state whether or not the current rates are also the rates demanded by the union, and, if not, if you would give on the back of the page the union rate, and state to what extent it prevails in the locality.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the numbers of the *Labour Gazette* about to be issued, the department would be very grateful if you would have the kindness to return the inclosed form as soon after the first of May as possible.

I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the Building Trades.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for over-time.	Average duration of working season in months.
	Per hour.	Average per week.	Per 5 days of week.	Per day. (Satur days).	Average per week.		
	c.	\$ c.					
Bricklayers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Builders' labourers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scaffolders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordinary labourers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excavators .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrymen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derrick men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone drillers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters, one horse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"          "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and cart.. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters, two horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"          "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and wagon .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"        helpers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shinglers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joiners .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stair builders.. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaziers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamfitters.. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gasfitters .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate roofers... . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"        helpers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal roofers .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"        helpers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felt and gravel roofers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"          "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
helpers.. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galvanized iron work-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ers .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmiths .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricians .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel workers.. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coppersmiths .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"        helpers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell hangers .. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Remarks :

Date,.....190..

Signature,.....

Address,.....

\*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

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It is gratifying to report that the number of returns received in reply to the communications sent out has been large, and has shown a steady proportional increase as the work of the department has become better known. Employers have responded freely, and the secretaries of labour organizations as well, and it is deserving of note that, where returns have been received from separate sources in any one locality, they have, for the most part, given identical figures as to the general average of the rates current. Where returns have shown variations, these have been indicated in the tables prepared. After the returns have been sent in, their receipt have been acknowledged, and the information which they contained compiled by the department in statistical tables, and carefully classified according to its nature and the locality to which it relates. It has then subsequently appeared in printed form in the monthly issues of the *Gazette*.

Statistical tables on the rates of wages in individual trades appearing in separate form have been supplemented by other tables on rates of wages, hours of employment, and other conditions relating to the classes of labour employed in particular industries, and have appeared as part of the series of articles on the industries of Canada. The information in regard to these has been acquired and compiled in the same manner. During the fiscal year, tables on the rates of wages and other conditions have appeared for the coal, lumber, iron, copper, nickel, fishing and agricultural industries. Important statistical tables have also been prepared by the department on the cost of living in different part of the Dominion. These include the current prices paid for articles of general domestic consumption, the rates paid for board and lodging, the rents of houses, &c. It is the intention of the department to devise, during the year, a plan whereby the statistical tables of cost of living may embrace a larger number of localities, and appear at more frequent intervals, and whereby also the number of items, concerning which information is given, may be materially increased.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the usefulness of this branch of the work of the department. To employers and employees alike, exact statistical information on current wages and prices in different localities is of the most immediate concern. As a preliminary essential to ascertaining the standard of comfort of the industrial classes in any locality, an understanding of the relation between receipts and expenditures is necessary, and one step towards this understanding is obtained by the knowledge of the possible limits on either side, as evidenced by the prevailing rates of wages and prices in the localities in question. Such information is also of the greatest importance to persons desiring to learn the economic conditions of the country, and it is a source of satisfaction to be able to state that, from the nature of some of the correspondence, both home and foreign, it is apparent that this part of the department's work is supplying a long-felt need by furnishing to persons interested in their own industrial welfare, or that of others, intelligence in regard to some of the main facts governing the economic status of the industrial classes in all parts of the Dominion.

### The Industries of Canada.

In the series of articles on the industries of Canada, what may be called the primary industries have been dealt with, namely, those which have to do with the produce of the mines, forests, fisheries and the farm. In each article an effort has been made to show the relative importance of the industry or group of industries to the industrial life of the Dominion, and to direct attention to the facts and conditions of most concern to capital and labour.

In the preparation of these articles, the department has secured its information mainly from four sources, viz. : (a) official and semi-official reports or records, and opinions of experts ; (b) employers in the industry ; (c) employees in the industry, or representatives of such employees where organization existed ; and (d) correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, or representative men in the district in which the industry is carried on.

The general plan of collecting statistical information by means of schedules sent out by the department to interested parties has been adopted throughout. As illustrative of the character of the information requested, and the method employed in securing the same, the following blank forms of schedules sent to interested parties for the purpose of obtaining information for the article on the lumbering industry may be given. These schedules were sent to lumbering firms in all parts of the Dominion, with the request that they be filled out with particulars based upon the experience of the firms addressed ; to workingmen engaged in the industry for such information as they were in a position to supply ; and to the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for particulars as to the industry in their respective localities :—

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Reference No. A. 16.

(Schedule 1.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

## THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

District .....

Date .....

Approximate number of men employed :—

(1) In the mills .....

(2) In the woods .....

(3) In river driving .....

Approximate number of men employed by an average lumber company in the district .....

Wages :—

Of mill hands—

(a) Sawyers .....

(b) Setters .....

(c) Filers .....

(d) Edgers and trimmers .....

(e) Book-keepers .....

(f) Foremen .....

(g) Sorters .....

(h) Yardsmen .....

(i) Inspectors .....

(j) Engineers .....

(k) Other employees in mills (specify classes where possible).....

In the woods—

(a) Foremen .....

(b) Logcutters .....

(c) Teamsters .....

(d) Roadmakers and shanty hands .....

(e) Cooks .....

On river drives—

(a) Tug hands .....

(b) River drivers .....

(Give details where possible.)

Hours of Labour :—

(1) In the mills .....

(2) In the woods .....

(3) On the river drives .....

Nature of food supply in camps (give data as to what diet consists of).....

Possibilities of saving .....

Part of year during which men of each class are employed, and opportunity for their employment in other occupations in the interval :.....

Demand for labour (state class in each case) :.....

Conditions generally : .....

Signature.

(Schedule 2.)

MARKET PRICES FOR LUMBER.

District .....

Date .....

KIND OF WOOD.	IN THE MILL YARD, PER 1,000 FEET.		DELIVERED (STATE NAME OF MARKET) PER 1,000 FEET.		Remarks re tendency of Market and Movement of Prices.
	1st Quality.	Culls.	1st Quality.	Culls.	
Pine (white)					
Pine (Red)..					
Ash					
Birch.....					
Maple....					
Oak .....					
Butternut...					
Cherry....					
Spruce.....					
Hemlock .					
Cedar. ....					
Other woods					

District .....  
Date .....  
Market for which quotations below are made.....

[illegible]

(Schedule 4.)

WAGES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

District .....

Date .....

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH WITHOUT BOARD.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Mill hands .....						
Sawyers .....						
Edgers.....						
Setters .....						
Filers.....						
Book-keepers.....						
Foremen .....						
Yardsmen .....						
Inspectors .....						
Engineers .....						

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH WITH BOARD.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
In the Woods—						
Foremen .....						
Logcutters .....						
Teamsters.....						
Roadmakers and Shanty men.....						
Cooks.....						
On the Drive—						
Tug hands.....						
River drivers .....						

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(Schedule 5.)

COST TO COMPANY FOR FOOD, &c., TO BOARD A CAMP OF SIXTY MEN IN PAST FIVE YEARS.

District .....

Date .....

Year.	Average cost per Month	What daily diet consists of.
1895.....		
1896.....		
1897.....		
1898.....		
1899.....		
1900.....		

(Schedule 6.)

PRICES OF SOME ARTICLES OF FOOD LAID DOWN AT CAMP.

Year.	Pork per 100 Lbs.	Beans per Bush.	Flour. per 100 Lbs	Sugar per 100 Lbs.	Tea per Lb.	Raisins per Lb.
1895.. ..						
1896.....						
1897.....						
1898.....						
1899.....						
1900.....						

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The number of schedules sent out, and the nature of the questions asked, varied considerably in the different industries involved. Thus, in the iron, coal and copper, mining industries, the number of companies concerned being relatively small, the number of schedules sent out was limited. In the case of the lumber industry the number was larger, whilst in the fishing and agricultural industries, several thousand schedules were mailed. In the preparation of the article on the fishing industry, schedules were sent, in regard to the deep sea fisheries, to the proprietors of the fishing vessels in the Maritime Provinces, to fishermen employed on the vessels, and to the proprietors and employers of fish caneries. A separate set of questions, in keeping with the different conditions, were asked of the fishermen engaged in the inland fisheries of the Dominion, and the data supplied checked by reports from fishery overseers and others. In the case of the articles on the agricultural industries, particulars were received from a number of responsible persons in each county of the several provinces in the Dominion, this information being further checked by reports from official and semi-official sources.

The following brief reviews may serve to indicate the scope of the individual articles, and their significance as sources of authoritative information, in regard to many of the most essential features of the economic and industrial position of the Dominion.

### The Coal Mining Industry.

In the article on the coal mining industry in Canada, dealt with in the November number of the *Gazette*, an account is given of the place occupied by coal mining among the mineral producing enterprises of the Dominion, also a short historical sketch of the growth of the industry, and an account of the area and distribution of coal-beds, and the total production of coal in the different provinces for a number of years past. The markets for Canadian coal are taken up, attention being given to the consumption of Canadian coal in Canada, the markets for Eastern and Western coal respectively, and the price movement of Canadian coal in recent years. The industry is then considered from the standpoint of the wage-earner, information being given concerning the number of men employed in the different coal mines of the Dominion above and below ground, and the usual groups of such men in the division of labour. The nature of the work done and the hours of employment, as well as the wages paid to men in the several classes, are set forth, as they existed at the time, in the different mines which were being worked throughout the Dominion. An account is also given of the nature of the mines in respect of which the information is furnished.

The information contained in the article is based upon reports prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada, reports of the departments in the several provinces having control of mining, the trade reports issued from time to time by the Dominion, and the different provinces, and reports made to the department by proprietors of mines and the officers or members of the miners' organizations in the several mines.

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### The Lumbering Industry.

In the December number of the *Gazette* the lumbering industry in Canada is dealt with, attention being given to the extent and distribution of Canada's forest areas, the regulations governing lumbering in the different provinces, such as those relating to the tenure of timber berths, the amount and nature of the timber cut annually, the markets for Canadian lumber at home and abroad, the conditions affecting and the movement of prices for a number of years past, the organization of lumbermen, current lumber prices and trade prospects, lumbering methods in the different provinces and conditions affecting workmen. Under this latter heading the extent and nature of employment of the various classes of men employed in the mills, in the woods and on the drives, are reviewed, reference being also made to the nature of employment between seasons in cases where men are not employed steadily throughout the year. The wages at the time prevailing, as well as the rates for a number of years past, are set forth for the various classes of men in the several lumbering districts of the Dominion, a brief review being added of the then existing demand for labour and of the standard of living in various lumber camps.

The information, so far as it relates to the forest areas, the government and other regulations governing lumbering, and the amount and value of the cut, was based upon the official records of the Dominion and provincial authorities interested and upon works on forestry; that relating to market conditions, upon reports received from a large number of lumbermen throughout the Dominion, as already referred to, and upon particulars set forth from time to time in the various trade journals of Canada, the United States and Great Britain. In so far as the conditions affecting, and the relations between, employers and employees were concerned, information was also received direct from the lumbermen engaged in the industry in all parts of the Dominion, the information being checked by interviews with particular lumbermen and employees in the different groups of labour employed.

### The Iron Industry.

In the January number of the *Gazette*, the iron industry in Canada is dealt with, in so far as it relates to the mining of the iron ore, and the working of the ore into pig-iron or steel for manufacturing and other purposes. The article is prefaced by a brief review of the development of the industry in Canada. An account is given of the extent and distribution of iron deposits in the different provinces where iron has been mined, and of the home and foreign markets which receive the Canadian product. Attention is given to the production of iron and steel, and reference made to the locations and capacity of the different plants in operation. The movements of prices are referred to in connection with the recent stimulus which has been given to the production of iron and steel in the Dominion. The article concludes with an account of the wages paid, the then demand for labour at the mines, and the different plants operating in the Dominion.

The information disclosed is based upon official records of the Geological Survey, the reports of the Bureaus of Mines in the several provinces affected, reports pub-

lished in the trade journals, and particulars furnished to the department by the proprietors of mines and smelters and representatives of the workmen employed therein.

### **The Copper and Nickel Industries.**

In the February number of the *Gazette*, the copper and nickel industries are similarly dealt with, attention being paid to the extent and distribution of the copper and nickel ores, the development and extent of their exploitation, the markets for the product, the wages paid, and the demand for labour at the mines and smelters. The information in this case is drawn from sources similar to those referred to above in the case of the iron industry.

### **The Fishing Industry.**

The fishing industry of Canada is dealt with in two articles in the March and April numbers of the *Gazette*, the first article containing a general review of the extent and distribution of the fisheries, the export trade, the distribution of employment and the development of the industry in the different provinces, together with a more particular account of the nature and extent of the sea fisheries. Under this latter heading is set forth an account of the number of men and vessels engaged in the industry, the value of fishing capital invested, the quantity and value of the various kinds of fish taken, the number of canneries, and the number of persons employed therein in the several provinces. The industry is next considered from the standpoint of those who make their living by following it, particular attention being given to the duration of the fishing season, the nature of employment between seasons, the amount of earnings of fishermen, the methods of wages payments, the amount of wages paid, and the conditions generally affecting fishermen, incidental reference being made to some of the recent changes in the industry.

The article in the April number deals with the inland fisheries, and sets forth similar information with regard to conditions obtaining among the fishermen engaged upon the inland waters of the Dominion.

The information, so far as it relates to the amount and value of the fish taken, is based upon the official records in the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, and the departments in the various provinces. The particulars regarding the conditions of employment are based upon a large number of returns made to the Department of Labour by owners of fishing boats and proprietors of canneries, and by fishermen actually engaged in the trade and employees in the canneries, the information being supplemented by reports received from inspectors of fisheries in different parts of the Dominion.

### **The Agricultural Industry.**

In the May number of the *Gazette* appears the first of a series of articles bearing upon the agricultural industry in Canada, an account being given of the extent and

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distribution of the areas under cultivation, the crops raised, the value of the stock upon the farms, and the export trade in farm products in and from the different provinces. Particular reference is made to the acreage under each crop, the yield per acre, and the market value per acre. The number and value of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, a review of recent price tendencies of farm products, and the changes which have taken place in farm values and rentals are set forth, the article concluding with a review of the organizations among the farmers in the different provinces.

The information in this article is drawn from the reports of the Departments of Agriculture of the Dominion and of the several provinces, reports of bureaus of industry and information supplied by government officers, and officers of farmers' associations throughout the Dominion.

In the June number the review of the agricultural industry in Canada is continued in a special article referring particularly to the wages of employees on farms. Attention is drawn to the condition of demand and supply of farm help in the various agricultural districts throughout the Dominion, the employment between seasons, and the reasons assigned for the scarcity of farm help where such scarcity exists. The wages paid to farm hands are set forth, both with regard to men, boys and women employed throughout the year, engaged by the season of seven or eight months, for one and three months of the busy season, and by the day, in the case of shorter engagements.

The information supplied in the article is based upon reports made to the department by the presidents and secretaries of farmers' societies, and by prominent representative farmers in all parts of the Dominion.\*

### Labour Legislation in Canada.

An important part of the work of the department has been the preparation of a series of articles on labour legislation in Canada. Prior to the commencement of this work, there had not been any compilation or classification of the legislation of the several provinces, or the Dominion, in so far as this legislation had a bearing upon labour conditions. Such legislation having for the most part been enacted by the several provinces, and presenting, as a consequence, considerable variations according to the part of the Dominion to which it relates, the need for a compilation and classification of existing laws has been the more keenly felt for some time past.

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\*The series of articles dealing with the agricultural industry in Canada is continued in the July number of the *Labour Gazette* (vol. 2, No. 1), in a special article dealing with the dairying industry, in which reference is made to the development of the industry, the markets for the product, the distribution of the butter and cheese factories of the Dominion, their output, their experience financially, the nature of operation (whether co-operative or otherwise), and the remuneration paid to the man or men in charge of the factory. The information is largely based upon returns received from reports of dairying associations throughout the Dominion, and returns made to the Department of Labour by proprietors of cheese and butter factories and secretaries of cheese boards throughout the Dominion.

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The many requests received by the department, both from at home and abroad, for information as to the nature and substance of existing labour legislation, has confirmed the wisdom of the plan adopted at the outset of preparing, in topical form, a series of articles which would, in addition to supplying exact information, serve as a basis of comparison of existing enactments in the several provinces. Moreover, the course pursued in publishing the material collected in a series of articles, rather than in the form of a single volume, as has been the practice in most countries where a compilation of existing legislation has been made, has had the advantage of placing at the disposal of the department a more ready means of replying to communications or requests for information relative to any particular branch of labour legislation, and has permitted of a more detailed and methodically arranged treatment throughout. This topical method has been followed in accordance with a general plan whereby each department of legislation affecting labour is dealt with in such a manner as to show the relative position of labour under the law, in the several provinces, in regard to any point of legislative enactment in any of the provinces. For example, in the review of the Factory Acts in the different provinces, where such Acts exist, the legislation in these provinces is given under specific headings, e.g., prohibition and restriction regarding employment, keeping of registers, sanitary regulations, factory inspection, &c. In each case a statement of the law is brought up to the time of publication, the most recent amendments being incorporated, and in all cases copious references to the sections of the Acts are made in foot notes. The series will be continued in subsequent numbers of the *Gazette* until the entire field of labour legislation in Canada is covered.

The following brief review of the articles which have already appeared in the *Labour Gazette* serves to indicate their scope, and the method of treatment adopted:—

Existing legislation is classified according to its nature in several groups, and each group is treated in a series of separate articles. The Acts comprised in the first group of legislation dealt with have to do with measures enacted for the protection of certain classes of employees. The articles dealing with this group were commenced in the November number, where an article appeared on *The Legislation in Canada for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories*. This article, which was concluded in the December number, contains an analysis of the provisions of the different factory Acts dealing with the scope of the Acts; the prohibitions and restrictions respecting employment, such as the provisions declaring who may be employed and the hours of labour permitted; regulations regarding the keeping of registers and posting of notices; sub-letting of work done out of factories; sanitary regulations; protection against bodily injury by the guarding of dangerous places; protection against fire and the providing of fire escapes; provisions in cases of accidents, and other duties of employers. The machinery provided in the several Acts for the enforcement of the law is also set forth, particular attention being given to the nature of the appointment and duties of inspectors, the penalties laid down in the Acts for infringement, and the procedure to be observed in prosecutions.

In the January and February numbers articles appeared on *The Legislation in Canada for the Protection of Employees in Shops and Stores*. The method already

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outlined for the analysis and grouping of the provisions of the various Acts is followed. The scope of the Acts is indicated, and the provisions are given in so far as they relate to the hours of labour of those permitted to work in shops and stores, the providing of seats for the female employees, the keeping of registers and posting of notices, the sanitary condition of the shops and stores, the provisions governing clothing manufactured outside, the enforcement of the Acts, the punishing of offenders, by-laws regarding the closing of shops, and the operation of bake-shops.

In the February number of the *Gazette* appeared the first of three articles, published in successive numbers, setting forth *The Legislation in Canada for the Protection of Employees in Mines*. In these articles the provisions affecting miners in coal mines and metalliferous mines are grouped severally under the various headings which indicate the scope of the Acts; who may or may not be employed in or about mines; restrictions regarding employment where employment is allowed, such, for example, as those relating to the hours of labour, keeping of registers and the posting of notices, and the requirements of the law regarding the payment or stoppage of wages. The provisions made for the internal arrangements of mines are dealt with, particular attention being given to the regulations regarding shafts, outlets, means of ingress and egress, sanitation and ventilation, the providing of dressing rooms, the guarding of dangerous places, as in the fencing of shafts, strengthening roofs and sides of mines, the providing of refuges and tram-roads, water and bore holes, the fencing of machinery, the arrangement of signals, materials or apparatus used, such as safety lamps, chains, cages, brakes, indicators, gauges and safety valves, and the use of explosives underground in different kinds of mines. The series was concluded in an article dealing with the provisions made for the enforcement of the law. These include such matters as the appointment, qualification, powers, duties and removal of inspectors, managers and foremen and representatives of workmen, such as workmen inspectors and check weighers who are given certain powers under the Acts; the regular inspection of mines, the offences prohibited and penalties prescribed under the law.

This series of articles on legislation in general was temporarily interrupted to admit of the publication of a supplementary series dealing with *The Legislation of the Dominion and the Several Provinces Affecting Labour Passed during the Sessions of 1901*. The articles under this latter heading appeared in the April, May and June numbers, and included reviews of the Quebec Trade Disputes Act, 1901; the Nova Scotia Factories Act, 1901; and the legislation of the Dominion parliament and of the legislatures of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.\*

\*The publication of articles on labour legislation in Canada is continued in the second volume of the *Labour Gazette*, the July number (vol. 2, No. 1), and subsequent numbers, which contain a review of the British Columbia legislation affecting labour passed in 1901. *Legislation for the protection of employees on railways*, and *legislation for the protection of employees on ships*, are subjects of subsequent articles. References are also made from time to time to labour legislation in other countries.

### The Policy of the Gazette.

In order to indicate the attitude taken by the department towards the subjects dealt with in the columns of the *Gazette* during the past year, as well as to illustrate its attitude in general towards all the matter of its publication, and the purposes actuating its preparation, it may be well to repeat here the policy outlined in the first article of the initial number :

The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may at intervals be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks that lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet.

There has been an endeavour to adhere faithfully to this policy throughout.

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## II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The Conciliation Act, 1900, besides making provision for the establishment of a Department of Labour, and the publication of a *Labour Gazette*, had for its object the prevention and settlement of trade disputes by some form of voluntary conciliation. The Act in this regard contemplated the active friendly intervention by the Department of Labour, under certain circumstances, in the adjustment of industrial disputes, and the extension of the principle of conciliation and arbitration through voluntary action by the parties themselves. The experience of the department, and the success which has attended the efforts in the direction of voluntary conciliation and arbitration by parties themselves, have shown the wisdom of this legislation. The administration of the Act has been directly under the department, three courses of action being open for the purpose of meeting apprehended or existing difficulties, any one or all of which may be exercised according to the discretion of the Minister, subject to certain limitations :

(a) The Minister may take certain action in the way of inquiry, or arrange a conference without application from any of the parties to a dispute.

(b) He may appoint a conciliator on the application of either party.

(c) He may appoint an arbitrator on the application of both parties.

Provision is also made for the appointment, under certain conditions, of a commissioner or commissioners to hold an inquiry under oath, where, for the better settlement of a dispute, such course is deemed advisable.

### The Nature of Intervention Under the Act.

In the administration of the Act during the past year, the action of the department has been in accordance with the second of the courses mentioned. The department has proceeded on the assumption that an opportunity being afforded for either party to a dispute to make application for its friendly intervention to aid in effecting a settlement, it would be inexpedient for the department itself to take the initiative. Accordingly, intervention under the provisions of the Act has only taken place where application was first had from one of the parties to a dispute, or from some responsible individual or body on its behalf. In all cases, however, where application was made in a regular manner, a conciliator was immediately sent to interview the parties to the dispute and to arrange a settlement where possible. It is gratifying to report that, in every case where the conciliator was sent by the government, his authority was recognized by employers and employees alike, and that each of the parties to the dispute expressed a willingness to avail itself of the good offices of the department to bring about an adjustment of the existing difficulties. This willingness, moreover, of each of the parties to a dispute to confer with the

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conciliator in reference to the differences, made it possible for a speedy settlement to be arrived at, and greatly facilitated the settlement which was actually obtained. It is to be noted in this connection, however, that the power of the conciliator, though the acceptance of his services be voluntary, is not as dependent upon the willingness of each of the parties to avail itself of his good offices as may at first appear. The strength of his position, as the experience of the past year has shown, lies in the provision made by another clause of the Act, that the conciliator must present to the Minister of Labour a report of his proceedings, which report, as contemplated, though not expressed, in the Act, is published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department. The knowledge by each of the parties to a dispute, that its case, in so far as the position can be learned by the conciliator, must appear in an official record of the government, which serves as a focus of public opinion, has a tendency to cause each party to submit a fair statement of its case at the outset, and to refrain from any delay in granting reasonable concessions, or from holding out for excessive demands, once this statement has been made and an effort towards a settlement is under way.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department has been sought under the Conciliation Act, together with the result of the settlement effected in each case :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I. A. R. No. 1.  
TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, under Conciliation Act,  
1900, during the year ending June 30, 1901.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Valleyfield, Que.	Cotton mills, Mont- real Cotton Co.	Presence of militia	3,000	Oct. 25, 1900	Oct. 27, 1900	Oct. 29, 1900	Troops withdrawn and agreement to reinstate strikers.
Oshawa, Ont.	Iron works, Ontario Malleable Iron Co.	Refusal of 43 employees to assist in shifting and dumping moulds in addition to work of coremaking, because of alleged menace to health.	300	Dec. 5, 1900	Dec. 8, 1900	Dec. 12, 1900	Agreement removing objectionable conditions.
Dundas, Ont.	Canada Tool Works, John Bertram & Sons.	Demand for increase in rate of wages, and limitation of number of apprentices.	55	Oct. 8, 1900	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 24, 1901	Agreement as to wages and apprentices satisfactory to both parties. Terms not to be made public.
Grand'Mere, Que.	Paper mills, Lauren- tide Pulp Co.	Refusal of employees to accept new scale of wages and objection to manner in which notification was given.	800	Apr. 15, 1901	Apr. 17, 1901	Apr. 19, 1901	New scale of wages accepted by employees, employers agreeing to semi-monthly payments and other conditions.
Sydney Mines, N.S.	C. B. Mines, Nova Scotia Steel Co.	Demand for increase in rates of wages	700			June 25, 1901	Agreement as to wages scale, including increase to some of the employees; also conditions governing payment of bonuses and establishment of board of arbitration for adjustment of further difficulties.

This dispute commenced early in the year, but the employees, before declaring a strike, asked for the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. The company agreeing to such intervention, negotiations to effect a settlement were commenced as soon as it was possible for representatives on both sides to meet the conciliator appointed by the Government, and the settlement was arrived at within two days after this meeting.

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### Review of the Settlements Effected.

From the preceding table it will be seen that during the year ending June, 1900, there were in all five requests for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Act to effect a settlement of industrial disputes. In four of the cases the dispute had already assumed the form of a strike or lock-out, and in one case the intervention of the department was requested to avert a strike which threatened. In all of the cases where a strike or lock-out existed, the dispute was brought to an end, and the employees returned to work, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the conciliator, and in the case of the threatened strike of the coal miners in Nova Scotia, an agreement satisfactory to both parties was effected within a similarly short time. It is gratifying to report that, in all of the establishments affected, work has since continued without any interruption.

The figures given, indicating the numbers affected, represent the numbers actually on strike at the time of the commencement or during the progress of the dispute, or the numbers that, but for the settlement effected, would in all probability have been thrown out of employment. A fact to be noted in this connection is that the industrial establishments immediately interested were, without exception, among the largest and most important industrial concerns in this country, and that, taken altogether, some 5,000 employees were directly or indirectly affected by the settlements made.

It will also be observed that the Act has been called into operation in different parts of the Dominion, two of the cases above mentioned having been in the province of Ontario, two in the province of Quebec, and one in the province of Nova Scotia. In addition to the settlement of existing difficulties, the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the adjustment of future differences, without recourse to the more extreme measures of strikes and lock-outs, was secured in the case of the Nova Scotia Steel Company and its employees, and is deserving of special mention.

Inasmuch as the present is the first year of the operation of the Act, it may be well to give a brief review of the disputes and the nature of the settlements obtained by means of conciliation, such a résumé serving better than anything else to indicate the workings of the Act and the methods adopted in cases of intervention arising under it. More detailed accounts of the several disputes, and the settlements effected, appear in the columns of the *Gazette*.

### The Strike at Valleyfield, Que.

The first settlement obtained under the Conciliation Act was that of the strike of the mill operatives of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, Que., which took place in October, 1900.\* There had been a previous strike among certain labourers engaged in the work of excavating on the company's premises, and troops had been brought from Montreal to quiet alleged disturbances created by these

\*Full particulars of this dispute and of its settlement will be found in the November number of the *Gazette*, vol. I., No. 3, page 101.

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strikers. On the arrival of the troops at Valleyfield, the operatives in the mills of the company went on strike in resentment of this method of dealing with parties to a dispute. They maintained that there was no need of the presence of the militia in Valleyfield, and objected to troops being brought to the vicinity of the mills for the purpose, as they claimed, of intimidating the employees. The matter of the settlement had, therefore, to do with the removal of the troops and the return of the employees to work.

Two days after the arrival of the troops, when serious consequences had followed their presence in the city, a communication was sent to the Minister of Labour, requesting the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. The Deputy Minister was sent to Valleyfield on the following day, and, after several interviews with both parties, arranged a settlement on the understanding that the troops should be immediately withdrawn and all the men return to work, no discrimination to be made against employees merely because of their having taken part in the strike. On the following morning all of the employees were back at work, and the troops were withdrawn during the course of the day.

For a time the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company were virtually closed in consequence of all the employees having stopped work. The number was considerably reduced at the time the settlement was effected, but as the men who were still out were engaged upon processes of manufacture upon which other processes were dependent, the impossibility of finding employment for other employees and a consequent closing down again of the mills might have resulted had they not immediately returned.

### **The Coremakers' Strike at Oshawa, Ont.**

The second strike settled under the Act was that of the coremakers at Oshawa, Ont., which took place in December, 1900.\* It was occasioned because of certain demands made upon the employees which they regarded as detrimental to their health. They objected to being obliged to assist in the work of shifting and emptying moulds, when their regular occupation was that of core-making, and they based their objections on the ground that to engage in both occupations was a menace to their health. They also complained of want of proper provision in the workshop against draughts and cold.

The intervention of the Department of Labour was requested by the Mayor of Oshawa on behalf of the men on strike. The parties were informed by the Minister of the willingness of the government to lend its good offices to effect a settlement of the dispute, and on the same day the Deputy Minister arrived in Oshawa. After a personal inspection of the premises and interviews with both parties, a settlement was obtained by the company agreeing to grant the demands of its employees as to continuing in the work of core-making to the exclusion of other work, and also as to providing a storm door and better heating apparatus for the building. Their claims

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\*Full particulars of this dispute and of its settlement will be found in the January number of the *Labour Gazette*, vol. I., No. 5, page 230.

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having been acceded to in this manner, the men returned to work on the following day. The number of core-makers on strike was 43, but their work being a necessary preliminary to the work of the moulders and other employees, many of the latter were thrown out of employment in consequence of the strike. It was the fear that this number would increase daily, and that a possible closing-down of the works might ensue in consequence, which led the municipality to interest itself on behalf of the strikers and ask the intervention of the government. About 150 men were out of employment at the time the Deputy Minister arrived, but the remaining employees might also have suffered a want of employment if a satisfactory settlement had not been speedily arrived at.

### **Strike of Tool Works Employees in Dundas, Ont.**

The third strike settled under the Conciliation Act was that of certain employees of the Bertram Tool Works at Dundas, Ont.\* The men, originally 55 in number, had gone on strike because of the refusal of the company to grant certain requests as to rates of wages to be paid, the number of apprentices to be employed and other matters. The strike had been in progress for nearly three months before the intervention of the Department of Labour was asked for in the month of January. The day following this request, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited Dundas, and after interviews with both parties, effected a settlement, the terms of which, at the request of the interested parties, were not made public. That these terms were satisfactory to both sides, however, was evidenced by the fact that the men returned to work the following morning, and have continued at work without making further complaint, and that a communication was sent by the firm to the Minister thanking the government for its friendly offices in securing an adjustment of this long-standing dispute.

### **The Strike of Paper Mill Employees at Grand Mère, Que.**

The strike of the employees of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mère, Que., in April, 1901, which was also settled under the Act, was caused by the employees receiving notification that a new scale of wages would be put immediately into effect, and refusing to accept this scale on the notice which had been given.† Their request for the intervention of the department was received two days after the strike was inaugurated, and the following day the Deputy Minister of Labour arrived in Grand Mère, and had interviews with both parties. The mayor of the town presided at a meeting of the employees which was held to ratify the terms of an agreement proposed by their committee and subsequently accepted by the company. It included an undertaking on the part of the company to make wage payments semi-monthly instead of monthly; to abolish, if so requested by the majority of the employees, the system then existing of issuing coupons; and, on the part of the employees, the acceptance of a scale submitted to the Deputy Minister and

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\*Full particulars of this dispute and its settlement will be found in the February number of the *Labour Gazette*, vol. I., No. 6, at page 287.

†Full particulars of this dispute and its settlement will be found in the May number of the *Gazette*, vol. I., No. 9, page 484.

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approved of by the committee of the employees. The agreement was signed about midnight by both parties in the presence of the Deputy Minister, and on the following morning all of the employees returned to work. About 800 hands were affected by the terms of this settlement.

**Conciliation and Arbitration at Sydney Mines, N.S.**

The last settlement effected during the fiscal year under the Conciliation Act was that of a dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel Company and its employees with respect to granting an increase in the rates of wages.\* At the beginning of the calendar year a number of strikes occurred in several of the mines in Nova Scotia, the subject of dispute in each case being the wages scale. A strike was averted at the mines of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney by both parties agreeing to have the dispute submitted to arbitration under the provisions of the Miners' Arbitration Act of Nova Scotia. The employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company made an appeal to the federal government for the appointment of a conciliator under the Conciliation Act to look into their complaints, it being their desire, and as subsequent developments showed, the desire of the company also, that a settlement should be secured by conciliation, if possible, and the extra expense and publicity of a court of arbitration thereby avoided. On receipt of the communication from the mine employees, the Minister of Labour informed the company of its contents, and offered the friendly offices of the department. The company signified its willingness to have this course followed, and as soon thereafter as a joint meeting of representatives of both sides with the government conciliator could be arranged, the latter left for Nova Scotia. This was during the month of June.

After separate conferences were held with the miners at the mines, and with the managers at New Glasgow, where the company's head offices are situate, a basis of a common understanding was arranged, and a joint meeting was then held in the company's offices at the mines, at which representatives of the company and the men met, in the presence of the government conciliator, and agreed to terms of settlement of the questions in dispute. Some increases in the rates of wages to employees were granted and concessions made as to the conditions governing the payment of bonuses for work performed. Provision was also made for a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration for the adjustment of any future difficulties which might arise. Both parties agreed that the resident manager should at all times be prepared to meet a committee of the men to discuss with them any matters relating to their employment. If the conference with the resident manager did not afford a satisfactory explanation or settlement of differences, the men's committee were to meet the general manager of the company in conference with the resident manager. In the event of a difference still existing, the point of difference or the question in dispute was to be referred to arbitration. Three arbitrators were to be appointed, one by the employees, a second by the company, and the third by joint agreement of the two representatives already chosen, or, failing an agreement on their part as to the third arbitrator,

\*For full particulars as to this dispute and its settlement, see the July number of the *Labour Gazette*, vol. II., No. 1, page 21.

the latter to be appointed by the chief justice of the province of Nova Scotia. In order to prevent unnecessary recourse to arbitration, and to provide for the expenses of that mode of settlement, it was agreed that the party against whom the decision of the court might be made should pay the costs of the arbitration.

### The Significance of the Results.

The virtues of conciliation and arbitration, as a means of preventing industrial strife, were brought out as strongly in the settlement of this dispute as were their efficiency and adequacy as a means of terminating existing disputes in the four previous settlements under the Act. Whilst strikes had occurred at the mines where no recourse was had to conciliation or arbitration, at the mines of the Dominion Coal Company, where the matter was settled by arbitration under the provisions of the Miners' Act, and at the mines of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, where a settlement was effected by conciliation, under the Dominion Conciliation Act, there was not a single hour's cessation of work ; and what is of even greater importance, the relations of the parties, instead of becoming more strained, as frequently happens in the case of a strike or lock-out, were harmonized.

The settlements effected under the Act in all of the above-named cases, are such as justify merited commendation of the importance to the country of this legislation, and of the possible advantages which may be expected to accrue from it in the future. There is no doubt that but for the machinery provided by the Act, and its speedy application to the existing difficulties, where the same was requested, a prolongation of the disputes was all but inevitable, and it is difficult to say what more grave and serious consequences might have followed from the conditions at the time being as critical as they were. That more would have been accomplished by a settlement in the end by the parties themselves is hardly probable. That a pecuniary loss to employers and employed alike would, in the meantime, have continued, is certain. That the relations between them would have become more strained, and not only existing, but future questions have been rendered more difficult of adjustment in consequence, is altogether likely, while the serious possibility was ever present that under such circumstances, the number of those thrown out of employment might have increased because of the inadequacy of one branch of employment to meet the needs of another ; or, regard being had to the intricacy of industrial relations, other industries might have become embarrassed because of the embarrassment of the industry upon which they were either wholly or in part dependent.

That the speedy settlement of existing difficulties has had a beneficial effect upon the community in which the strike existed must also be apparent. In one case intervention was asked on behalf of the strikers by the mayor of the municipality. In another case, the mayor of the municipality presided at the meeting of the strikers when the terms of settlement were being discussed with them, showing that the corporation felt itself called upon to take an active interest in the matter ; while in the case of the Valleyfield strike, the municipality, apart from the effect of the strike in other ways, was financially concerned, because of the expense which the presence of troops in its midst involved. What was saved to the company, to its several hundred employees, and

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to the towns in the vicinity in consequence of a settlement, without a strike, of the difficulties in Cape Breton, is hard to estimate, but the gain must have been of a very substantial character.

A perusal of the statistical tables on strikes and lock-outs, published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, will show that in several instances, notably the lock-out in November, 1900, in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, involving a large number of industrial establishments and several hundred employees ; the dispute of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company in January, already referred to ; the strike of the boiler-makers and helpers at Toronto in May, 1901 ; the strike of the carpenters at Halifax in June, 1901, and that of the shoe workers at Quebec in June, 1901, conciliation and arbitration have been effective in bringing about a settlement of existing difficulties.

Arbitration and conciliation have unquestionably come during the year to be better known and more appreciated in this country as a means of preventing and adjusting industrial difficulties, and it is not unreasonable to expect that they will continue to be increasingly important factors in the furtherance and preservation of industrial peace.

### III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

On March 17, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the House of Commons:

That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

From the time that the notice of this resolution was given, steps were taken by the government to secure the carrying out of its provisions in specifications which were being prepared, and which were to form part of contracts to be awarded subsequently. A special officer was appointed, known as the 'fair wages officer,' whose duty it was to prepare from time to time, as required, schedules of current rates of wages and hours of work for insertion in the specifications of government contracts, together with such other terms as might be required to secure the performance of the work under fair conditions to the employees engaged upon it. A further duty of the 'fair wages officer' was to investigate complaints received as to the non-compliance by the contractors with any of the clauses in their contracts, which had been inserted with a view to the protection of the contractors' employees. After the establishment of the Department of Labour, the fair wages officer was transferred to this department.

The duties of the fair wages officer being more extensive than at first anticipated, his work necessitating a considerable amount of travelling and frequent absence from the capital, it was found necessary to appoint a second fair wages officer, and, in January of the present year, this appointment was made. Since that time the work of the fair wages branch of the department has been divided between the two officers, the duties of the one being confined largely to Ontario and the western provinces, and the duties of the other to Quebec and the east. When not engaged upon their special duties, these officers have assisted in other work of the department. One important part of the work performed by them has been assisting in the preparation of statistical tables, published in the *Labour Gazette*, showing the rates of wages and hours of employment in particular trades.

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### Division of Work in the Fair Wages Branch.

The work of the fair wages branch is divisible into three parts . —

I. The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government and other conditions to be inserted in same, for the protection of the employees of contractors on public contract work.

II. Investigation of complaints concerning the non-payment by contractors of a minimum wage equal at least to that fixed in the schedule inserted in their contracts, or the non-performance by them of other conditions in regard to sub-letting, hours of labour, &c.

III. The answering of inquiries concerning the nature of the conditions under which public work is being performed in different localities, inquiries as to current rates in these localities, &c.

### The Preparation of Fair Wages Schedules.

The plan adopted in the preparation of schedules is as follows :—The department of the government which is about to invite tenders for a contract, in which it is intended to insert the fair wages schedule, sends a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers is thereupon sent to the locality in which the work is to be performed, to ascertain what are the rates of wages and hours of labour current in that locality for workmen belonging to each of the several classes likely to be engaged in the construction of the work for which tenders are being sought. The officer prepares a schedule, on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, setting forth what may be considered a fair basis of minimum wage payment to be made to the several classes of labour. This schedule is transmitted to the department concerned for incorporation in the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, and therefrom tenderers know in advance the rates of wages which they will be required to pay the workmen. On the execution of the contract the schedule is published in the *Labour Gazette*. A perusal of the *Gazette* will indicate the number of schedules so published, but it will appear from a comparison of the schedules therein printed, and the list of contracts hereinafter mentioned as containing clauses as to wages and hours and other conditions, that the list published in the *Gazette* does not comprise the entire list of government contracts which contained the fair wages conditions, all of the departments not having followed the practice of notifying the Department of Labour of the date at which the contracts were signed, although these contracts contained the fair wages conditions.

### Contracts Containing Fair Wages and Other Conditions.

Following is a complete list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government during the fiscal year 1900-1, which contained clauses framed with a view to carrying out the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, together with the conditions inserted.

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**Department of Public Works.**

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works :—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :

**FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.**

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR,	RATE OF WAGES.
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)	Not less than the following rate per

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workmen, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workmen or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

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\*See current numbers of the *Labour Gazette* for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.

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9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 2.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the year ending June 30, 1901, containing fair wages schedules and above cited conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1900.			\$ cts.
*May 26..	Collingwood, Ont.....	Dredging, &c., in harbour....	..
*June 8..	Hull, Que.....	Post Office Building....	18,500 00
*June 15..	Meaford, Ont.....	Close piling, extension of break-water, and dredging..	62,570 00
*June 29..	Brockville, Ont.....	Drill hall building....	42,290 00
July 18..	St. Andrew's Rapids, Man..	Masonry lock and. dams....	469,000 00
July 25..	Montreal, Que.....	High level pier, and two bulk-heads....	631,033 33
July 28..	Ottawa, Ont.....	Superstructure of highway bridge, Maria street....	35,297 00
July 31..	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Close piling on west side of Sydenham River.....	28,425 00
Aug. 11..	Windsor, Ont.....	Drill hall.....	49,633 00
Aug. 18..	Ottawa, Ont.....	Superstructure of highway bridge, Chaudière Slide channels..	21,530 00

\*These contracts containing fair wages schedules and other conditions were awarded just prior to the commencement of the fiscal year 1900-1901, but the work under them was, for the most part, performed during that time.

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CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works, 1901—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	
			\$	cts.
1900.				
Aug. 23..	Picton, Ont.....	Public building for Post Office, &c.....	13,800	00
Aug. 27..	Providence Bay, Algoma Co., Ont..	Wharf.....	7,500	00
Aug. 27..	Sheguindah, Algoma Co., Ont.....	Pile wharf.....	5,900	00
Sept. 5..	Gabarus, N.S.....	Breakwater.....	7,882	00
Sept. 11..	Buckingham, Que.....	Post Office building.....	8,490	00
Sept. 15..	Sarnia, Ont.....	Dredging in harbour.....	9,500	00
Sept. 17..	Sarnia, Ont.....	Post Office building.....	62,500	00
Sept. 25..	Portage du Fort, Que.....	Superstructure of a highway bridge.....	13,700	00
Sept. 27..	Rapides des Joachims, Que..	Construction of two stone piers and abutments for the proposed iron bridge....	13,000	00
Oct. 8..	Hopewell Cape, N.B.....	Public wharf.....	19,988	00
Oct. 19..	St. John, N.B.....	Renewal of metal roof, P.O.....	1,945	00
Oct. 19..	Pacific Coast, B.C.....	Hydraulic dredge.....	91,515	00
Oct. 23..	Ile-aux-Grues, Que.....	Wharf.....	8,500	00
Oct. 24..	Digby, N.S.....	Post Office.....	16,940	00
Oct. 24..	Paris, Ont.....	Public building.....	16,500	00
Oct. 24..	Dundas, Ont.....	Armoury.....	8,750	00
Oct. 24..	Springhill, N.S.....	Public building for P.O.....	15,275	00
Oct. 26..	Pointe-au-Pelee Island, Ont....	Dock.....	7,440	00
Oct. 29..	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Drill hall.....	56,000	00
Oct. 30..	Hull, Que.....	Masonry, wharf.....	44,850	00
Oct. 29..	Kamloops, B.C.....	Post Office.....	10,820	00
Oct. 31..	Meaford Harbour, Ont.....	Concrete wall.....	5,292	78
Nov. 2..	Deseronto, Ont.....	Portion of post office building..	3,200	00
Nov. 2..	Parrsboro, N.S.....	Wharf.....	8,775	00
Nov. 2..	Isaac's Harbour, N.S.....	Wharf.....	3,975	00
Nov. 3..	Southwood Island, P.E.I.....	Breakwater.....	6,980	00
Nov. 3..	Rossland, B.C.....	Post Office building.....	44,650	00
Nov. 22..	Drummondville, Que.....	Post Office building.....	8,200	00
Nov. 23..	Rapides des Joachims.....	Iron superstructure, bridge.....	19,570	00
Nov. 24..	Ottawa, Ont.....	Concrete and iron floor, Maria St. bridge.....	6,398	00
Dec. 17..	Ecum Secum, N.S.....	Wharf.....	3,950	00
Dec. 22..	Hull, Que.....	Heating apparatus for P.O.....	1,600	00
1901.				
Jan. 31..	Nelson, B.C.....	Post Office, etc., building.....	49,900	00
Feb. 4..	Hochelaga, Que.....	Post Office building.....	20,737	00
Feb. 5..	Leamington, Ont.....	Wharf.....	27,949	93
Feb. 13..	Mispec, N.B.....	Breakwater.....	10,900	00
Feb. 14..	Black Brook, N.B.....	Wharf.....	5,850	00
Feb. 26..	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Armoury.....	29,793	00
March 6..	Carleton, Que.....	Addition to length of wharf..	10,490	00
March 7..	Warton, Ont.....	Wharf.....	13,320	00
March 14..	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Breakwater and dock.....	150,000	00
April 5..	Point Wolfe, N.B.....	Beach protection.....	2,960	00
April 15..	Hopewell Hill, N.B.....	Wharf.....	3,740	00
April 29..	Boularderie Centre, N.B.....	Wharf.....	4,850	00
April 30..	Kempt Hill, N.S.....	Wharf.....	4,980	00
May 1..	Kingston, Ont.....	Military College, etc.....	12,923	00
May 3..	Quebec, Que.....	Heating apparatus at Quarters, Citadel, Quebec.....	2,550	00
May 7..	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	Wharf.....	5,930	00
May 27..	Bay du Vin, N.B.....	Repairs on wharf.....	7,745	00
May 29..	Neil's Harbour, N.S.....	Breakwater.....	16,600	00
May 31..	Back Bay, N.B.....	Wharf extension.....	6,750	00
June 18..	New London, P.E.I.....	Repairs to portions of breakwater, &c.....	5,493	00
June 25..	Deseronto, Ont.....	Post Office and public building..	25,678	00
June 25..	Sorel, Que.....	High level dock and dredging...	255,632	43
June 29..	Grande Vallée, Que.....	Landing pier.....	53,900	00

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## Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1901 :—

In case any sum due for the labour of any foreman, workman or labourer, or for any team employed upon or in respect of the said works, or any of them, remains unpaid, the engineer may notify the contractor to pay such sum, and if two days elapse, and the same be not paid, His Majesty may pay such sum, and the contractor covenants with His Majesty to repay, at once, any and every sum so paid, and if the contractor does not repay the same within two days, His Majesty may deduct the amount or amounts so paid by him from any sum that may then or thereafter be or become due by His Majesty to the contractor.

No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, in or about the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister or other officer authorized by him.

The number of working hours for foreman or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister or other officer authorized by him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—NO. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, containing above-cited fair-wages and other conditions for protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1900.			\$ cts.
Sept. 6..	Trent Canal....	Construct Section No. 3, Simcoe and Balsam Lake Division.	Schedule rates.
Sept. 7..	Trent Canal....	Construct Section No. 2, Simcoe and Balsam Lake Division.	Schedule rates.
Sept. 15..	Farran's Point Canal..	Enlarge canal....	Schedule rates.
Oct. 16..	Rapide Plat Canal....	Improve upper entrance of canal..	Schedule rates.
Nov. 14..	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Construct one pair lock gates....	21.125 00
May 13..	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Deepen canal way at lower entrance of canal.	2.95 per cu. yd.
Nov. 30..	Soulanges Canal....	Supply iron railings, gates and turnstiles.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 18..	Soulanges Canal.....	Erect a toll house at Coteau Landing.	1,225 00
Nov. 30..	Welland Canal.....	Construct steel trestle to replace existing one, Bryant's Creek.	4,180 00

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CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals—*Continued*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of work.	Amount.
1900.			\$ cts.
March 20..	Welland Canal.....	Repair west retaining wall at head of Lock 24.	Schedule rates.
March 25..	Welland Canal....	East docking at Pt. Dalhousie entrance.	Schedule rates.
April 30..	Carillon Canal....	Rebuild guide pier at upper entrance of canal.	Schedule rates.
May 11..	Lachine Canal....	Construct flume for electric power house at Cote St. Paul Locks.	Schedule rates.
June 18..	Lachine Canal....	Erect power house at Cote St. Paul.	9,750 00
June 29..	Lachine Canal....	Construct pole line on canal....	14,237 77
Sept. 20..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct an 18 stall engine house at Stellarton, N.S.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 8..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct substructure of bridge across the Hillsborough River, P.E.I.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 8..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct a 6 stall engine house at Sydney, C.B.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 20..	Intercolonial Railway....	Additional work to sidewalks and block paving at Christie's Crossing Subway, Amherst, N.S.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 22..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect stone and brick passenger stations at Westville, N.S.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 22..	Intercolonial Railway....	Extend freight shed and platform at Petitcodiac, Que.	565 00
Oct. 25..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect stations and freight sheds at Beresford, Green Pt., and Niagadoo.	2,900 00
Oct. 30..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station and freight sheds at Dessaint, Que.	2,095 00
Oct. 30..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station and freight sheds at Gagnon, Que.	2,095 00
Oct. 30..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station and freight sheds at Ste. Perpetue, Que.	1,150 00
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect dwelling house for agent at St. Nicholas, Que.	1,165 00
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station and freight shed at Rivière du Chene, Que.	2,500 00
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway....	Filling of ponds and beaches at Lévis, Que.	Schedule rates.
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Wenceslas, Que.	3,100 00
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at Maddington Falls, Que.	2,950 00
Oct. 31..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Romuald, Que.	2,300 00
Nov. 15..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at Bagot, Que....	4,160 00
Nov. 15..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Germain, Que.	3,825 00
Nov. 15..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Eugene, Que..	4,160 00
Nov. 15..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Cyrille, Que..	4,160 00
Nov. 15..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect station at St. Apollinaire, Que.	3,850 00
Nov. 30..	Intercolonial Railway....	Excavate, lay pipes, etc., re water supply at St. Charles Jnct., Que.	Schedule rates.
Nov. 30..	Intercolonial Railway..	Excavate, lay pipes, etc., re water supply at Grand Narrows, C. B.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 1..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station and dwelling at Moffat's, N.B.	1,000 00
Dec. 1..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station, dwelling and freight shed at St. Alexis, Que.	1,500 00
Dec. 1..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect addition to station at Nappan	997 00
Dec. 3..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect addition to baggage room at Amherst, N.S.	325 00
Dec. 6..	Intercolonial Railway.....	Erect baggage room at Bathurst..	500 00
Dec. 6..	Intercolonial Railway..	Erect an ice-house at Mulgrave, N.S.	393 00
Dec. 7..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect station at Barnaby River...	2,499 00
Dec. 8..	Intercolonial Railway....	Remodel and enlarge River du Loup station, Que.	950 00

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CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals—*Concluded*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of work.	Amount.
1900.			\$ cts.
Dec. 12..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Construct cribwork sea walls on the Sydney and Pt. Tupper and Oxford and New Glasgow divisions.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Remodel station and erect freight shed at College Bridge.	970 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Remodel station and erect freight shed at Meadowville station.	1,120 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Remodel and erect freight shed at Nash's Creek.	1,235 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Remodel station and erect freight shed at East Mines.	1,125 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect station at Red Pine.. ..	2,774 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect station at Bartibogue.. ..	2,687 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect baggage room at Dalhousie..	500 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Extend freight shed at Gloucester Junction.	925 00
Dec. 15..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect station and freight shed at Coal Branch.	2,293 00
Dec. 19..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Erect bridge at Jaquet River, N.B.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 19..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Erect bridge at Millstream, Causapscal and Amqui.	Schedule rates.
1901.			
Jan. 11..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Erect station and freight shed at Torryburn, N.B.	1,860 00
Jan. 16..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Construct boiler and pump-house at Moncton, N.B.	Schedule rates.
Jan. 16..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Deliver steel plate girder bridge at St. John, N.B.	2,200 00
Jan. 16..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Deliver steel plate girder bridge at Truro, Greenville, and St. Charles Junction.	Schedule rates.
Jan. 21..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Construct a 50,000 gal. water tank at Grand Narrows, C.B.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 14..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect bridge at Rocky Lake, N.S..	1,400 00
Feb. 14..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Divert highway at Rocky Lake and Lily Lake, N.S.	3,947 00
April 18..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Deliver a 7-ton crane.. ..	400 00
April 30..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Erect two transfer bridges at Strait of Canso.	Schedule rates.
April 30..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Erect baggage room and extend freight shed at North Sydney, C.B.	2,150 00
May 14..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Addition to engine house at Pt. Tupper, C.B.	6,994 00
May 29..	Intercolonial Railway.. ..	Paint grain elevator at St. John, N.B.	Schedule rates.
June 3..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect 50,000 gal. water tank at Stelarton, N.S.	Schedule rates.
June 7..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Erect building for baggage and express rooms at Truro, N.S.	1,850 00
July 2..	Intercolonial Railway.... ..	Construct Sec. No. 2, P.E.I. Ry., Mutch's Point to Village Green, 11½ miles.	Schedule rates.

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In the contracts hereinafter mentioned, which were also awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, the following clauses for the protection of workmen engaged upon them were inserted :—

In case any sum due for the labour of any foreman, workman or labourer, or for any team employed upon or in respect of the said works, or any of them, remains unpaid, the engineer may notify the contractor to pay such sum, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid, His Majesty may pay such sum, and the contractor covenants with His Majesty to repay, at once, any and every sum so paid, and if the contractor does not repay the same within two days, His Majesty may deduct the amount or amounts so paid by him from any sum that may then or thereafter be or become due by His Majesty to the contractor.

No labourer shall be employed in or for the work hereby contracted for, who is a citizen of any country which imposes restrictions upon the employment of Canadian labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY list of contracts entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, containing above-cited conditions for protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of work.	Amount.
1900.			\$ cts.
July 6..	Trent Canal....	Construct glance booms and piers.	Schedule rates.
July 6..	Intercolonial Railway....	Improve Jacquet River station....	99 30
July 6..	Intercolonial Railway....	Remodel Flatlands Station and build platform.	1,339 00
July 13..	Intercolonial Railway....	Grading and tracklaying at Sydney and North Sydney Junction.	Schedule rates.
July 19..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct building for baggage, express goods, &c., at River du Loup, Que.	1,989 00
July 19..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct station and freight shed at Passekeag, N.B.	500 00
July 21..	Intercolonial Railway..	Paint some stations between Campbellton and Newcastle.	9 cts. per sq. yd.
July 21..	Intercolonial Railway..	Paint buildings and bridges between Chaudière and River du Loup, Que.	Buildings, 10c. per sq. yd. bridges, 9½ cts. per sq. yd.
July 24..	Intercolonial Railway..	Construct station and freight shed at Plumweseep, N.B.	700 00
July 24..	Intercolonial Railway....	Paint bridges and buildings between Campbellton and Newcastle.	Buildings, 9 cts. per sq. yd.; bridges, 8½ cts. per sq. yd.
Aug. 17..	Intercolonial Railway....	Construct a quay wall at Lévis, Que.	Schedule rates.
Aug. 28..	Intercolonial Railway....	Remodel and enlarge engine house at Campbellton, N.B.	21,975 00
Sept. 4..	Intercolonial Railway....	Submarine rock blasting and dredging at Halifax	9 75 per cu. yd.
Sept. 14..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect two covered platforms at St. John, N.B.	2,195 00
Sept. 15..	Intercolonial Railway....	Erect a steel-through riveted bridge over Etchemin River.	18,500 00
Sept. 29..	St. Ours Lock....	Repair dam across Richelieu River at St. Ours.	Schedule rates.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

**Fair Wage Conditions in Railway Subsidy Agreements.**

The following are clauses which were inserted by the Department of Railways and Canals in the subsidy agreements hereinafter mentioned which were entered into during the year ending June 30, 1901 :—

No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the minister may, in writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team in or about the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister or other officer authorized by him.

The number of working hours for foreman or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister or other officer authorized by him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 5.

**SUBSIDY agreements entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1901, containing fair-wage and other above-cited conditions for protection of labour.**

Date of Signature.	Railway Company.	Line of Railway or Work subsidized.	Amount of Subsidy.	
			Per Mile.	Not exceeding.
			\$	\$ cts.
1900.				
Oct. 10..	Ottawa & New York...	Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Cornwall.	...	90,000 00
Nov. 12..	Quebec Bridge Co.....	Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Chaudière Basin, near Quebec.	...	1,000,000 00
1901.				
Jan. 19..	Chateauguay & Northern.	Railway bridge over East and West channels of Rivière des Prairies.	...	150,000 00
Jan. 19..	Chateauguay & Northern.	From Hochelaga Ward, Montreal, near Joliette, with a spur into L'Assomption, 42 miles.	3,200	6,400 00 per mile.
Jan. 19..	Chateauguay & Northern.	Bridge over Lac Ouareau	...	15,000 00
March 15..	Thousand Islands.....	Extension from present northerly terminus to a point easterly, 2 miles.	3,200	6,400 00 per mile.
June 29..	South Shore...	Bridge over St. François River	...	50,000 00

**Department of Marine and Fisheries.**

The following clause, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, was incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1901 :—

The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the said party of the second part\* may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder.

\* i.e., the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

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The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the suppression of the sweating system. Such clauses were, in fact, inserted by that department before the passing of the fair wages resolution in the House of Commons during March, 1900. In addition, therefore, to the articles supplied under contracts executed during the fiscal year 1900-01, already mentioned, articles were also supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year, all of which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 8.

SUPPLEMENTARY list of supplies obtained by Post Office Department during year ended June 30, 1901, under contracts previously executed, and containing anti-sweating conditions.

Nature of order.	Amount of Order.
New mail bags.....	\$16,299 50
" ".....	748 35
Repairing mail bags....	1,028 60
" ".....	1,449 25
" ".....	190 00
Letter scales and weights....	124 50
Newspaper and parcel boxes....	5,486 25

### Department of Militia and Defence.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, have been incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence :—

With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

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Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 9.

ARTICLES supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the fiscal year 1900-01 under contracts containing above-cited conditions for the suppression of the sweating system.\*

4,500	Great Coats.
500	Cloaks.
150	R. C. Dragoons' Frocks.
100	" Tunics.
150	" Pantaloon.
150	" Trousers.
200	3rd Dragoons' Frocks.
200	prs. " Pantaloon.
1,250	Dragoons' and Hussars' Frocks.
1,000	prs. " " Pantaloon.
700	Artillery Frocks, Permanent Force.
1,500	" " Active Militia.
300	" Serge Pantaloon, Active Militia.
300	" Tunics, Permanent Force.
300	Engineers' Frocks.
500	Infantry " Permanent Force.
7,000	" " Active Militia.
500	" Trousers, cloth.
2,500	Rifle Frocks.
1,500	pcs. rifle tunic cloth.

\* The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1898, were entered into on the 8th of that month and the 10th of January, 1899, respectively. The above conditions were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors on the respective dates.

### Investigations of Complaints as to Non-payment of Current Rates of Wages, or Non-performance of other Conditions in Contracts.

The investigation of complaints received at the Department of Labour, or forwarded to this department from one of the other departments of the government, concerning the non-payment by contractors of the rates of wages fixed in the schedule governing their contract, or concerning the non-performance by them of other conditions inserted, has been an important part of the work of the fair wages officers. The practice adopted in regard to these investigations is as follows :—If the complaint is first received by the Department of Labour, this department informs the department affected of the nature of the complaint, and if it is found to be of a kind that cannot be settled forthwith by that department, or is of a nature demanding a special investigation, the Department of Labour is requested to have such investigation made, and a report upon the merits of the claim, or other matters of complaint, prepared. One of the fair wages officers is then sent to the locality, from which the complaint comes, to make a personal investigation of the case. His report is submitted to the Minister of the department, and is subsequently transferred, together with the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to the department of the government which has awarded the contract, or has charge of the work.

The table herewith will indicate the nature of the more important investigations made by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the year ending June 30, 1901, the nature of the claim presented, the department of the government affected, and the disposition made of these claims.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officers during the year ending June 30, 1901.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Result of Investigation.	Disposition.
1900.					
Aug. 1	Quebec, Que. (Citadel).	Militia and Defence and Public Works	Complaint that masons, stonecutters and labourers employed on Government work at Quebec not receiving current rates of wages.	Investigation showed current rates for masons \$2, stonecutters \$2.50, labourers \$1.25; that employees were receiving: masons \$1.50 to \$1.75, stonecutters \$2, labourers \$1. Increase recommended.	Aug. 15. Minister of Militia and Defence directed that current rates as recommended by Fair Wage Officers be paid. Payment to date from August 1.
" 1	" "	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters and labourers not receiving current rates of wages.	Investigation showed that current rates were being paid, and that complaint was unfounded.	No change necessary.
" 20	Sorel, Que. (Govt. Shipyards).	"	Complaint that less than current rates of wages being paid to carpenters.	Investigation showed complaint well founded and increase recommended.	Aug. 25. Minister of Public Works directed that wages of carpenters be increased 15 p.c., as recommended in report of Fair Wage Officer.
" 25	" "	"	Complaint that caulkers not being paid current rates of wages.	" "	Sept. 2. " "
Oct. 7	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	"	Claim of stonecutter for \$24.97 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	May 3. Payment made by cheque from Public Works Department to complainant in Department of Labour. Amount deducted from sum due contractor.
7	" "	"	Claim for wages due as foreman . . . . .	Report containing affidavits on both sides submitted to Department of Public Works.	Final action on report not taken at end of fiscal year.
" 20	" "	"	Claim of stonecutter for \$8.33 alleged to be due in accordance with rate set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	April 13. Payment made by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
20	" "	"	Claim of joiner for \$5.40 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" "	" "
20	" "	"	Claim of joiner for \$5.85 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" "	" "
Nov. 12	" "	"	Claim of stonecutter for \$5.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	" "	Dec. 28. Contractor made payment of claim to Department of Labour.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officers during the year ending  
June 30, 1901—*Concluded.*

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Result of Investigation.	Disposition.
<b>1901.</b>					
Feb. 13	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works	Claim of plumber for \$20.50 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Payment made by cheque from Department of Public Works at Department of Labour. Amount withheld from sum due contractor.
" 13	"	"	Claim of plumber for \$1 50 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 12. Amount paid by contractor after learning of recommendation of Department of Labour.
" 13	"	"	Claim of plumber for \$13.15 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 13. Claim paid by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
" 15	"	"	Claim of plumber for \$8 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 12. " "
" 27	"	"	Claim of plumber for \$13.44 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 22. Payment made by Deputy Minister of Public Works out of funds due to contractor.
<b>1900.</b>					
Feb. 27	"	"	Claim of steamfitter for \$6.34, alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 12. Payment made by contractor in office of Deputy Minister of Public Works.
April 16	"	"	Claim of stonecutter for \$7.13 alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	"	April 23. Payment made by Deputy Minister of Public Works out of funds due contractor.
" 23	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$25.87, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Final action not taken on report at end of fiscal year.
" 23	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$22.86, on ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	"	"
May 16	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$102.28, on ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	"	"
" 21	"	"	Claim by Plumbers' Union of alleged sub-letting of part of plumbing contract.	Investigated. No sub-letting found.	"
Oct. 20	Victoria, B.C. (Government dredge).	"	Complaint of Victoria Union that employees on Government dredge working 10 hours per day; current rate 9 hours.	Investigation showed 9 hours to be current rate for this class of labour in Victoria.	Nov. Minister of Public Works, on recommendation of Fair Wages Officer directed that 9 hours be observed as current rate.
Dec. 2	Windsor, Ont. (Drill Hall).	"	Complaint of alleged sub-letting on part of contract.	Matter adjusted during progress of investigation.	

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"	23	Quebec, Que. (Fortifications).	Militia and Defence.	Claim of stonecutter for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in fair wage schedule.	Report of Fair Wages Officer made to Feb. 8. Claim not allowed by Department of Militia and Defence on ground of special agreement.
"	14	St. Andrews Rapids, Man. (Improvements)	Public Works.	Claim of foreman on steam shovel for \$41.50, wages alleged to be due in accordance with rate set forth in fair wage schedule.	May 23. Claim allowed by Department of Public Works and contractor required to meet same.
"	15	" " "	"	Claim of dredge engineer for \$43.75, wages alleged to be due in accordance with rates set forth in schedule.	" " " "
1901.					
Feb.	3	" " "	"	Claim for wages due on ground that employee engaged as foreman and not as carpenter merely.	Personal investigation made by officer of Public Works Department. Department of Public Works refused to allow claim.
"	5	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	"	Petition of contractor concerning change in schedule rate of wages.	Investigation threw doubt on bona fides of petition, and report made that same be not allowed in interests of men.
"	23	Rivière à Pierre (Quebec Bridge).	Railways and Canals.	Government interference asked because of lock-out, due to wages dispute on work subsidized by Government.	Lock-out terminated during investigation. Further action unnecessary.
April	12	Montreal, Que. (Post Office.)	Public Works.	Complaint of Stonecutters' Union that wages not being paid according to contract.	Investigation showed complaint well founded. Minister of Public Works directed that no further payment be made on contract until acquittance obtained from Union. June 10. Claims paid in full.
"	30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	"	Claim of a workman on wharf at Hull for difference due on wages received and wages according to schedule inserted in contract. Request of labourers for increase in wages.	Report made to Department of Public Works. Final action on report not taken at end of fiscal year.
May	7	Quebec, Que. (Cartridge Factory).	Militia and Defence.	Investigation by Department of Labour terminated, owing to direct decision of claim made by Department of Militia and Defence.	
"	27	Rossland, B. C. (Public Building)	Public Works	Complaint re difference in wages at Rossland and Nelson.	Investigation showed difference in rates of wages due to difference in current rates in localities named, and report advised no change in schedule.
"	28	Hochalaga, Que. (Post Office).	"	Complaint of Mason's Union that current rates not being paid, as fixed in schedule.	Satisfactory settlement reached between parties during investigation.

From the preceding table it will be seen that the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour have investigated complaints which have arisen under contracts awarded, or work being performed by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Militia and Defence, the largest number of these investigations being with respect to contracts awarded by the first named department.

### **Inquiries and Correspondence.**

The department has received from individuals and public bodies a large number of inquiries in regard to the conditions governing public work being performed in different localities. In many cases it was possible to answer these inquiries from the schedules or other information given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette*, but many inquiries had to be made the subject of special investigation, or of considerable correspondence between the Department of Labour and other departments of the government before the information sought could be satisfactorily supplied. This work occupied a great deal of time and attention, to which, without entering into details, only a passing reference can be made in this report.

#### IV. ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACTS.

The Act for Restricting the Importation and Employment of Aliens, as originally passed in 1897 and amended in 1898, contained the following clause :—

No proceedings under this Act, or prosecutions for violation thereof, shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him.

After the establishment of the Department of Labour, an important part of its work consisted in advising the Attorney General, under this section of the Act of alleged violations of the law, by furnishing information on which his consent to the commencement of proceedings or prosecutions might or might not be allowed. A resident officer was appointed, whose duty it was to investigate alleged complaints, with a view to preparing a report for submission, through the Minister of the Department of Labour, to the Attorney General.

##### Method of Investigating Alleged Violations.

Whenever a complaint was received at the Department of Labour, either directly from the interested parties themselves, or by transference from the Department of Justice, one of the Alien Labour officers was directed to investigate the matter and prepare a report. In many of the cases thus inquired into and reported upon proceedings might, and probably would, have been taken against offenders under the Act, but for the following reasons : The officer invariably found, where the result of his investigations went to show that there were sufficient grounds for the Attorney General's consent being given to the commencement of proceedings under the Act, that the complainants were willing, and so expressed their willingness to forego their right of action on the condition that the persons alleged to have been illegally imported were immediately deported by the parties against whom the complaints had been laid. Upon this proposal being communicated to the offending parties, the latter, practically without exception, accepted and acted upon it by deporting, at their own expense, the persons alleged to have been illegally imported by them at any particular time. The complainants, being satisfied with this course, did not press for further proceedings under the Act, so that in no case did it become necessary for the Attorney General to take action on any report of the officer of the Department of Labour, and, as a matter of fact, the courts were never appealed to in any of the cases investigated.

The number of complaints investigated during the year, and the number of deportations which were effected as a result of these investigations, were considerable. The following table will show the complaints investigated by the department, the results of these investigations and the number of deportations made during the year :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 11.

TABLE showing investigations made by Department of Labour into complaints of alleged violations of Alien Labour Act, and number of deportations made from September, 1900, to June, 1901 :—

Locality.	Number of com- plaints received.	Complaints fully investigated.	Cases in which no violation of Act disclosed.	Cases in which in- vestigation discon- tinued because of amendment to Act.	Cases in which vio- lation of Act dis- closed.	Number of aliens left during inves- tigation.	Number of aliens deported after in- vestigation.
<i>Ontario—</i>							
Hamilton .. . . .	15	14	11	1	3	3	3
St. Catharines .. . . .	2	2	1	.....	1	6	.....
Dunville .. . . .	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Preston .. . . .	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Toronto .. . . .	11	11	8	.....	3	.....	9
Oshawa .. . . .	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Brantford.. . . .	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.. . . .	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	1
Blind River .. . . .	3	2	1	1	1	.....	11
Dundas .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce Mines .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeport .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge .. . . .	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Port Dalhousie .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Beach .. . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Current .. . . .	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
<i>Quebec—</i>							
Montreal .. . . .	6	5	4	1	1	1	.....
Valleyfield .. . . .	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .. . . .	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia—</i>							
Rossland .. . . .	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	16
Kamloops .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria .. . . .	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cranbrook .. . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Union Bay .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba—</i>							
Selkirk .. . . .	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg .. . . .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

Ontario .. . . .	51	48	33	3	14	18	36
Quebec .. . . .	11	10	9	1	1	1	.....
British Columbia .. . . .	7	5	4	2	1	.....	16
Manitoba .. . . .	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .. . . .	71	64	48	7	16	19	52

Persons deported after investigation ..... 52  
" left during investigation ..... 19  
Total..... 71

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### The Results of the Investigations.

From the table showing the number of complaints of alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act, and the number of deportations made by the department from September, 1900, to June, 1901, it will be seen that seventy-one complaints in all were received. In most cases each complaint had reference to a number of alleged violations, it being stated that the firm or company complained of had imported several persons contrary to law. In forty-eight cases investigated, it was found that the Act had not been violated, either because the parties complained of were British subjects, or had been in the country more than a year prior to the time at which the complaint was made, or were subjects of countries not having similar enactments in force against this country, or came within some other exception specially mentioned in the Act.

In sixteen cases the special officer of the department found reasons to justify the view that the law had been violated, and that consequently there existed grounds for the granting of permission to interested parties to commence proceedings under the Act. In all of these cases deportations were voluntarily made by the parties who were alleged to have violated the Act; fifty-two persons were deported immediately after the investigations; and nineteen left the country during their course; making in all a total of seventy-one deportations secured at the instance of the department.

It will be observed from the table that, in some cases, several deportations were made as the result of one complaint; in others, but one was made.

### Distribution of Complaints.

Of the total number of complaints 51 were in the province of Ontario, 11 in the province of Quebec, 7 in the province of British Columbia, and 2 in the province of Manitoba. In Ontario 18 aliens, and in Quebec 1, left the country during the course of the investigation by the department; 36 aliens were deported after investigation from Ontario, and 16 from British Columbia. The complaints dealt with by the department in the province of Ontario were distributed as follows:—Hamilton, 15; St. Catharines, 2; Dunnville, 1; Preston, 1; Toronto, 11; Oshawa, 1; Brantford, 3; Ottawa, 3; Blind River, 3; Dundas, 1; Bruce Mines, 1; Freeport, 1; Bracebridge, 1; Port Dalhousie, 1; Kingston, 1; Windsor, 1; St. Thomas, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Crystal Beach, 1; Little Current, 1. In Quebec the distribution was as follows:—Montreal, 6; Valleyfield, 2; Hull, 2; and Sherbrooks, 1. In British Columbia: Rossland, 2; Kamloops, 1; Victoria, 2; Union Bay, 1. In Manitoba: Selkirk, 1, and Winnipeg, 1.

The nature of the complaints received by the department, and the results of the investigations made by it, were published each month in the *Labour Gazette*, to which reference should be made for full particulars.

### The Amendment of 1901.

During the session of parliament of the present year, considerable attention was given in the House of Commons to a discussion of the Alien Labour law and the method of its enforcement. Several amendments of the law, as originally passed in 1897 and amended in 1898, were introduced. Those finally accepted extended somewhat the scope of the Act, and made more effective provision for its enforcement. A full account of the nature of the amendments enacted appears in the *Labour Gazette* for June, Vol. I., No. 10, page 552. It is only necessary in this report to refer to the changes in the method of administration which these amendments effected, in so far as these have had a bearing upon the work of the department under the Act.

As already mentioned, one provision of the Act, as it originally stood, required that the consent of the Attorney General should be first obtained before any proceedings or prosecutions could be commenced, and, as has also been pointed out, it was under this section of the Act that the Department of Labour was given the responsibility of advising as to exact conditions where any complaint of alleged violation was received. This section of the Act was, however, repealed when the statute was amended, the intention being to remove the necessity of application being first made to the Federal government before the commencement of proceedings, and to provide means whereby interested parties might, of their own initiative, commence proceedings in local courts.

In connection with the administration of the Alien Labour Act, it is also to be noted that a not inconsiderable part of the time of the department has been taken up in replying to correspondence concerning the Act and the method of its enforcement. The department has also prepared a consolidation of the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens, a copy of which appears as an appendix to the June number of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I., No. 10, page 597.

## V. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

From what has already been said of the manner in which statistical and other information is gathered and returns are verified, it will be apparent that, for the carrying out efficiently of this part of its work, the department has been obliged to send out a large number of communications.

During the year, the department has also had continuous correspondence in regard to labour matters with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, the United States Labour Department, Washington, and all of the bureaus of the several states in the American Union, and the labour departments of the several countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand. An exchange of publications has been arranged with these several bodies, and returns have been made to many of them in reply to inquiries concerning industrial conditions in Canada. Every month has brought a number of requests from some branch of the English or foreign administrations, and from individuals in foreign countries, for information upon the conditions of labour in this country, and in reply to these inquiries the department has been obliged to devote considerable time and trouble to the preparation of accurate and comprehensive returns. For example, requests have been made for copies of existing laws for the protection of workingmen in this country; for an account of the working of particular Acts and the extent of their application; for statistical information as to the rates of wages obtaining in particular trades; opportunities of employment; the extent of labour organization; cost of living, etc., etc. There having been at no time previous any department of the government or any voluntary society charged with the duties of gathering information in regard to the conditions surrounding labour in this country, much of the information supplied in reply to these inquiries had to be prepared by the department for the first time, and in some cases it was inevitable that it could be furnished only in part. The number and nature of the inquiries received, however, both from citizens of this country, and from persons and public bodies in other lands, have revealed to the department the wisdom of the course adopted by it, at the outset, of undertaking special lines of work which it was thought would best meet immediate as well as later demands. The preparation of a codification and classification of existing labour legislation, both of the provinces and the Dominion, the gathering of exact information in reference to the economic conditions of the primary industries of the country, the compilation of statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment, and the collection of facts and data as to the nature and extent of industrial disputes, are all embraced in this original purpose of the department. From all parts of Canada, also, communications have been received almost daily, in which the writers, seeking information either on their own behalf or that of some society, trade, or corporation, have made inquiries in regard to points arising in the administration of existing laws, the exact nature of conditions surrounding labour in particular localities, and trades or other matters on which the department might be expected to have information.

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### The Publishing and Circulation of the Labour Gazette.

The work in connection with the publication and circulation of the *Labour Gazette*, in addition to the gathering and preparation of the material published, is extensive. All proof of copy sent to the printer has been read twice at the department, and the *Gazette*, when published, has been mailed from its offices. The work of preparation of the mailing lists, and the wrapping and addressing of the copies mailed, has been done by members of the staff. The mailing of sample copies, the sending out of monthly notices concerning the contents of current issues, and the forwarding of special copies to parties supplying the department with information, has all been done in the offices of the department. The *Gazette*, moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proof in both languages. All subscriptions are received and acknowledged by the department, so that in addition to the ordinary work of a government department, the Department of Labour has, in consequence of the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette* and its sale by subscription and single copies, all of the work, to the extent of its business, of a publishing concern, the mechanical work of composition, printing and binding alone excepted. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging of receipts, renewal notifications, &c., &c. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* have been allowed a small commission on subscriptions sent in by them, and for a limited time a like commission has been allowed the secretaries of labour organizations sending in subscriptions of the members of their organizations.

The circulation of the *Gazette* has been more extensive than its paid subscription list would indicate, inasmuch as its list of exchanges is a large one, and the number of copies sent to public bodies, societies, or individuals, because of the quasi-public position, is considerable. Under the former head are included the *Gazettes* sent in exchange for their publications to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries ; to the proprietors of trade papers, and of other labour publications. Under the latter head are included copies sent to members of both Houses of parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, the libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department.

The following table will show the extent of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette*, as it stood on the last day of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, exclusive of copies of individual numbers mailed from month to month as sample copies or in return for information received or other services rendered the department :—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 12.

TABLE showing extent of regular monthly circulation of *Labour Gazette* on June 30, 1901, exclusive of sample and other copies mailed from month to month.

1. Annual subscriptions (English copies) .. .. .	3,702
2. Annual subscriptions (French copies) .. .. .	692
	————— 4,394
3. Exchange list .. .. .	259
4. Free List .. .. .	2,259
	————— 6,912

### The Departmental Library.

An interesting and useful part of the work of the department has been the establishment of a library of labour literature. As a basis of its collection, the department has secured from all the English-speaking countries, and from some of the European countries, complete sets of their blue-book publications relating to industrial conditions, in so far as it has been possible to obtain these at the time. Provision having been made for an exchange of future publications with this department, it has been supplied with subsequent documents as they have appeared. Particular care has been taken to secure, as far as possible, reports and other printed matter published by public bodies or private societies, having a bearing on the status of the industrial classes, or on other conditions pertaining to labour in this country. The collection thus made amounted, at the close of the fiscal year, to 2,500 separate volumes and reports. The department has also arranged to secure copies of the journals of labour organizations and other societies publishing literature on current industrial questions, and to receive copies of the constitutions and rules governing trade unions, friendly societies, &c., &c. The reports and other documents mentioned have been indexed and catalogued upon their receipt, and a subject catalogue, based upon their contents, have been in part prepared. It is hoped that this library may serve, in addition to keeping the public informed of important movements and developments at home and abroad, as is done by the monthly reviews of current reports in the *Labour Gazette*, to accumulate by degrees a store of material which will furnish original sources of information for the history of the industrial growth and development of Canada.

## VI. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The subscription rate to the *Labour Gazette* per annum is 20 cents, payable in advance. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen.

### Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bulk copies during the nine months ending June 30, 1901, shows that the revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$801.67.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 13.

### STATEMENT of the revenue of the Department of Labour for the nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Amount received from subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> and from the sale of single copies during the period from September 21, 1900, to June 30, 1901...		\$846 74
LESS		
Commission on subscriptions...	\$44 05	
Fees paid for postal notes for transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions...	1 02	
		45 07
Net revenue...		\$801 67

### Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1901, was \$27,393.45. This amount included expenditure for Alien Labour Act purposes, made out of the appropriation voted in the estimates for 1900-01 to the Justice Department for that purpose, and subsequently transferred to the Department of Labour, and the appropriation voted directly to the Department of Labour. The expenditure by the Department of Labour for Alien Labour Act purposes amounted to \$2,634.48 and the other expenditure of the department to \$24,758.97. This last amount includes all other expenditures made by the department: salaries, cost of printing, binding and circulating the *Labour Gazette*, the administration of the 'Fair Wages' branch, stationery and contingencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, I.A.R.—No. 14.STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Department of Labour for the year  
ending June 30, 1901.

Conciliation Act.. .. .	\$24,758 97
Alien Labour Act.. .. .	2,634 48
	<hr/>
	\$27,393 45

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

The following is a summary of the work done by the Commission during the year 1894. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the general work of the Commission, and the second with the work of the various divisions.

The first part of the report deals with the general work of the Commission. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of the Commission, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The third part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The fourth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The fifth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The sixth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The seventh part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The eighth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The ninth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The tenth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.

The twelfth part of the report deals with the work of the various divisions. It includes a statement of the objects and functions of each division, and a summary of the work done during the year.